1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.13
3.	Assam	1.00
4.	Bihar	7.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.58
6.	Goa	0.07
7.	Gujarat	4.46
8.	Haryana	3.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20
10.	Jharkhand	1.10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.81
12.	Karnataka	2.95
13.	Kerala	3.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.27
15.	Maharashtra	7.10
16.	Manipur	0.21
17.	Meghalaya	0.07
18.	Mizoram	0.02
19.	Nagaland	0.10
20.	Orissa	3.80
21.	Punjab	6.09
22.	Rajasthan	5.52
23.	Sikkim	0.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.15
25.	Tripura	0.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33.32
27.	Uttaranchal	0.85
28.	West Bengal	5.92
29.	Union Territories	0.06

Basin-wise storage capacity in Rajasthan

†2448. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) water storage capacity of Chambal Basin, Mahi Basin, Banas Basin in Rajasthan separately;

(b) exploration capacity, basin-wise thereof along with the amount of water being used;

(c) the schemes prepared by Central or State Government for using rest of the amount of water; and

(d) if not, whether Government would take action in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the live storage capacity of completed projects in Chambal basin (excluding that of projects of Banas sub-basin), Banas sub-basin and Mahi basin are 2881.54 million cubic meter (Mcum), 924.6 Mcum and 2254.25 Mcum respectively. Basin-wise information about ground water storage capacity are not assessed. The annual replenishable ground water resources for Rajasthan has been assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Department as 11,560 Mcum. Overall stage of ground water development in the State has been found be about 125%.

(c) and (d) Government of Rajasthan has taken up several major and medium irrigation projects and the total live storage capacity of the projects under construction in Rajasthan has been estimated to be 1425.95 Mcum. Government of India also promotes rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water with a view to ensure sustainability of the resource. A scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Groundwater through Dugwells" with allocation of Rs. 317.15 crores for Rajasthan has been sanctioned during Eleventh Plan.

Water demand of India

2449. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the study report released by Water Resources Group recently, India's water demand will be highest in the world in next 20 years;

(b) whether majority demand of water *i.e.* 80 per cent is likely from agriculture as farmers plant more rice, wheat and sugar to feed India's growing population; and

(c) if so, in what manner the shortfall proposed to be prevented specially in agriculture indicating the recommendations made in this regard by National Water Mission set up by Government in 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The report titled "Charting Our Water Future: Economic frameworks to inform decision-making" brought out by the 2030 Water Resources Group includes detailed case studies in four key countries and regions: India, China, the State of Sao Paulo in Brazil and South Africa. The aggregate demand of water for India by 2030 has been projected to be 1498 billion cubic meter (BCM) with about 80% for agriculture. As per the assessment made by Central Water Commission, the total water requirement by the year 2050 would be about 1447 BCM. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has